

True Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1845.

O. C. DEASE, EDITOR.

FOR U. S. SENATOR,
Alexander G. McNutt.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
A. G. BROWN.

For Congress,
**JACOB THOMPSON,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
STEPHEN ADAMS,
R. W. ROBERTS.**

For Secretary of State,
W. N. HEMINGWAY.

For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM CLARK.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
JAS. E. MATTHEWS.

For Attorney General,
JOHN D. FREEMAN.

PAULING ACADEMY.—We are requested to state that the exercises of this Institution are postponed until the 1st Monday in September.

Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of scholars from a distance, and we hope, and believe, that many will be present to reward the labour and zeal of the Principal.

Agricultural Meeting.

"Stir up the lukewarm!"

On Saturday next is the day for the meeting of the Planters and Farmers of Jasper, to unite in the organization of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the general promotion of the farmer's interest.

Farmers, we hope you will all attend. Other States are moving in this business, and great have been their improvements. Now is the accepted time—stir up the lukewarm—and come to the meeting.

We acknowledge the receipt of several communications this week, relative to the Chickasaw Navigation company, and the way the \$30,000 was expended on the river. We return our thanks to the authors, but must respectfully decline publishing them. We believe it to be our duty to probe the matter to the bottom, and shall apply the necessary corrective in due time.

CHICKASAW NAVIGATION.—Our friend, John J. McRae, is still going on, vindicating his actions and doings, on this vexed question. In the last Clarion, he has given eight columns more, making in all, called out on this subject, more than twenty-five columns. His publications are so long, that one gets wearied before they get through, but as soon as he announces, that he has closed his labors, we will review the whole, in as concise a manner, as possible, but with such clearness, as to remove every "strong impression," which his prolix publications may have made.

We may be in error, and if so, we will stand corrected, when our error is made manifest, but until then, Mr. McRae must excuse us, for acting independently on the lights before us, according to our perception of them. He imagines, no doubt, that he has a pre-emption right to the care of the Eastern interest. This we cannot concede. We are all East-Mississippians, by birth or choice, and each have an equal right, to assume to watch the public interest. Mr. McRae is as much entitled to a hearing as any one else, and for the good he may have done, or even intended, for we believe men ought to have credit for good intentions, he ought to receive the public approbation, and if he has erred, should he complain because of public murmurs. To be trusted with public funds, is a matter of some importance, and he who is trusted, should not complain, because of inquiries about the use made of the public money. Efforts were first used, to make the "wrong impression" that Mr. McRae was assailed. They did not take. The thing changed. He would have it understood now that some one is trying to make the "wrong impression" that he is "carrying on a controversy with others." This is perfectly new to us. If any are making such "effort" it is great folly, and we must say, they are behind the excitement. Mr. McRae is only laying facts before the people, on which they are to form a "just judgment" of his acts.

An election for Major 38th Reg't. M. Ma., will be held at the different precincts in this county on Saturday next, 2d Aug. We know of no more suitable person to fill the office than our young friend, Capt. Thos. W. Grayson, who, we understand, will accept the office if elected.

Our thanks to Dr. S. C. Farrar, of Rankin county, for a selection copied from the Southern Cultivator. It shall appear in our next, with many thanks to the fair copier. The best manuscripts ever furnished our office. The printers like fair copy and praise. Try us.

The Examination of the Students of Montrose Academy, will commence on the 4th of August next, and end on the 7th. Great preparation has been made for the accommodation of the patrons and friends of the Institution.

Rotation in office.

"LET US HAVE A CHANGE," is language which is becoming so common, among the people, that one might think that one had been reviving among them the Democratic maxim at the head of this article, else, that the incumbents have, in some instance or other, conducted themselves in such a manner, as to give displeasure to such extent, as to excite the cry, let us change!

Proceed from what it may, "Rotation in office," has ever been a favorite theme with us, nor shall we ever abandon it. It is a maxim of the democratic party, founded in so much good sense, as well as justice towards the good, virtuous and deserving men of our political brotherhood, that we believe all worthy men will concur in the practice and with becoming earnestness urge its consistent application. Offices have in them powerful incentives, to an upright course of conduct, among men in general, for with us, he who can render himself acceptable, among the people, may aspire to, and attain, the highest honors and emoluments, within our gift. Carry out the maxim, and men will strive with great assiduity to demonstrate, that they have the only admissible qualification—that which Jefferson laid down as cardinal, and from which we believe, we can never depart, with safety, "that he is honest, and capable, and friend to the constitution." If rotation in office, is reduced to a rational and just practice, men will exert all their faculties to qualify themselves according to this requisition. They will study the virtues of social life. They will study the rights and duties of man in his social relations. They will study the constitution of our social institutions by which the virtues are encouraged, the rights secured, and duties enforced. Men will then go into office qualified, not to become so. But on the other hand, if, when we elect a man to office, it is understood that he is to hold the office, so long as he can beat every body else, by little tricks, of intrigue, and management, we present strong temptation to men to act surreptitiously in office, and instead of studying and discharging their duty faithfully, they will engage all their time and talent in dividing and executing plans to secure a succession. If the office is executive, he may, and probably will, execute with marks of mercy or malice, according as the subject on which his action is directed, may be likely to exert an influence, for or against, his future views of office holding. If the office is ministerial, the rights of third parties, as well as the immediate object of his action, may all be prejudiced, by the lenity or vigor of the officer whose chance of succession depends on his official acts towards particular individuals or families. If the office is judicial, the danger is inconceivable of having the contemplation of success before the incumbent, if it is, his judgments will be capricious, governed by no settled rules of right—individual or family influence more than the right or wrong of the matter in controversy will too often control the decision. If an individual, or family, becomes obnoxious to the incumbent, his family, or favorites, their chance of justice is, to a great extent, involved in the chances of influence the several parties, may be able to exert, for or against the incumbent in his succession. We changed our system from a life estate in some, to a term of years, in all offices, so that there might be some change of getting rid of bad men at some time or other, and under our present system their is but little danger of our being long, at any one time, cursed with malicious, vindictive men in high places, yet we believe, and so urge, that we will act wisely to make frequent changes. Now too, is a propitious time for us to settle down on such a policy particularly in the East. Men have kept in office in this part of the East until honors might have thickened on their brow to their hearts content, and ample fortunes been realized, if they have been wise and good, and if not, then let the cry of change, change, go on.

We understand that the THEATRIANS have in preparation two of the most popular plays ever presented to the lovers of histrionic talent—full of heroic scenes, good morals, and fun. Who does not like to have a spice of Thespian variety to cheer the evening's shade along? The proceeds arising from the evening's performance are to be applied to a charitable purpose. This, alone, should insure them an overflowing house.

LOUISIANA NOMINATIONS.—The Louisiana State Convention, have nominated ISAAC JOHNSON, of West Feliciana for Governor, and THOMAS LANDRY, of Ascension, for Lieut. Governor. Both sound and popular Democrats. That's the way for Democrats to do; take sound and popular men for high places. They'll win.

Communicated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Editor: I have seen with pleasure, your efforts to get the planting and farming interests of Jasper organized. The whole East ought to, and I hope will, follow your example.—Every county ought to have in it, a well organized Agricultural Society. This would cause a free interchange of opinions, and give publicity to new discoveries, many of which are the result of experiments, others of accident. Some men have theory, others practice; unite them, and no one can conceive the extent of the resulting benefit. Owing to previous engagements I cannot attend your meeting on Saturday; but having much useful information, in various departments in agriculture, I will donate it all to those of the Society you propose to form, through the columns of your paper. No doubt you have often heard the remark, "it is an old, worn out place," applied to fields abandoned by their proprietors. Than this, there is nothing more absurd. It only requires the physiology of tilling the earth to be understood, to refute the absurdity, and reconcile man to his lot, and make agriculture one of the most agreeable pursuits of life; and so soon as it becomes the most agreeable, it will be regarded the most honorable. Rest assured that a well regulated Agricultural Society will save many a fine boy from being ruined, through the mistaken notion of his fond parents, that farming is a low pursuit, entirely below his dignity and genius of their child. Only develop the healthy and profitable results of a farmer's life, and agriculture will become the most honorable of professions. The grasses, grains, root, and various staples, as well as the best mode of improving, preserving, and tilling the soil, shall all share in the future labors of a FARMER.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor: I have seen, with some surprise and deep regret, that a few of Judge Moninger's personal friends have proscribed your paper, because some one, calling himself a "B. B. TER," has offered "to see the brag," of the Judge's friend, John J. McRae, of \$50 on each county in the District, except one. From the communication of these friends of the Judge, one must conclude that, if they are not professing christians, they have a high regard for the clergy. They appear greatly displeased at the word "Preacher," used by "A Better." I too regret it, but not for their reasons. When the thing first appeared in print, I regarded it as a mere electioneering thing, for effect, and looked with as much confidence, as I ever did for any thing in the world, for the Judge to refute promptly the aspersion on the clergy.

To bet on elections, is a crime, and for a Preacher to say, or give out in speeches, or conversations, that he has a friend, who will be guilty of a criminal offence, for what purpose is not material, is a reflection on the purity of his professions, which I was not prepared to expect. Yet, not one word of refutation has appeared, and I fear the thing is true. Can it be, that the office is looked to with so much anxiety, by the Judge, that religion must be traduced at the shrine of his ambition? I hope not! I hope the Judge will refute the matter, in a spirit of christian mildness. I would not have him, or any other man on earth, get that, or any other office, at such a sacrifice. There is a pernicious, and indeed very improper influence produced on the elective franchise, by betting, and it was to prevent such effect that our laws have made it penal. By betting, men may be seduced to resort to means the most corrupt, to win their bets; and others may be deterred from voting independently, for a candidate on his merits, lest the brag candidate, should happen to succeed, and then punish the voter who had voted against him with a \$50 brag staring him in the face. The Judge must refute this thing in some more satisfactory manner than by his friends proscribing your paper, or his friend will lose all he has now, ever had, or ever will get, to bet, for there are enough of the wicked who are ready to jump at such a chance to win, and little or no chance to lose. Beating both and beating either of his competitors are very different things, and if the idea is not corrected by the Judge himself, him and his friends will find that there will be men found who are wicked enough to take all the bets which his friend can stake, that he will not beat either, much less both of his competitors, in any county in the District. The christians cannot, and sinners will not, look on such things with allowance. I send you the names of five subscribers to supply the place of the four you have lost. The five I send you are all christians, but won't bet on elections. Guard in a christian spirit, the public morals, without offending the church and state, and your list shall be further enlarged by a true

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor: Wonder if the Hon. J. J. JONES will not explain his stray law to the people—his object in altering the Probate law, and requiring the Probate Judge to hold twelve courts in the year, when three or four would answer? We should like to hear from him. We would also ask him, if re-elected, will he exert himself to protect the 16th sections.

A VOTER.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor: I notice in the last number of the True Democrat, an enquiry over the signature of Brutus, desiring to know the sentiments of those who aspire to a seat in the legislature, in reference to the selection of a United States Senator. I fully recognize the right of the people to interrogate aspirants for public favor, in regard to this, and all other subjects of a political, public nature. Having never been in a habit of mysterious reserve on matters of public policy, now that I have become a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I think them entitled to the utmost candor, that they may know who to trust. I believe at the ballot box is the proper place and time to receive their instructions from the people, except in cases of contingencies, which may arise thereafter, and were not anticipated previously. I shall therefore, if elected your Representative, vote for A. G. McNutt, for United States Senator, unless when the Democratic members meet at Jackson it should be ascertained that he is not the choice of a majority of the party. In that event, I shall vote for that Democrat who is the favorite of the majority of the party. McNutt is my first choice, because he has served his country nobly and faithfully; consequently he has more claims on the people than either of the other distinguished gentlemen who are candidates for Senatorial honors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. McDONALD.

If WM. H. EDMONSON will permit his name to be run for the office of Probate Judge, he will receive the warm support of

MANY VOTERS.

We do not expect a perfect equality of wealth; that would be impossible. But we ask an equality of means of acquiring wealth and an equality of protection of property acquired by honest labor and industry. We ask that dishonest legislation shall no longer give idlers the privilege of amassing prodigious fortunes, without ever earning a dollar in their lives, thereby filching from the pockets of labor the just reward of its toil. We do not expect that all men will be of the same height—but we ask that all feet should stand upon the same political level. All we ask is a fair field and go favor.
U. S. Journal.

We find in the New York morning News of the 14th inst., an article which reads very much like an attempt to feel the public pulse touching the "annexation" of Canada. The News says:

"The population of Lower Canada, by the census of 1844, amounted to 692,649 souls; of whom 318,565 are French, 85,075 of British origin, 2,353 from Europe, and 11,943, from the United States. The French population have never assimilated to the English that have come among them, nor have they assented to the laws enforced upon them by their conquerors. With the exception of those of British origin, there is no doubt but that the continuance of British rule is distasteful to the whole people; and even of the British emigrants, of whom, 51,353 are Scotch and Irish; probably a large portion are in favor of the independence of the colonies. This is indicated, in some degree we think, from the fact that most of them who arrive at Nova Scotia and Brunswick pass through the provinces into the Western States, where cheap and fertile lands, freedom from taxation, and self-government, are offered in competition with at least no better advantages, clogged with imperial meddling, and government without representation.

"We doubt not that if the will of the people were fairly taken by vote, a vast majority would be found in favor of annexation." "As soon as the popular will in the provinces begins to manifest itself, (continues the News,) the connection with the other side of the water will have reached its close."

"The annexation of these provinces to the United States will restore to the Eastern States the preponderance of the commercial interests, and make this Union indeed the rival of England at sea."

The News has not touched the motive power that will stir this subject into life. The annexation of Texas and the erection of Florida into a state, have thrown southward a decided preponderance in the government at Washington. To prevent this interruption of the balance of power, was one of the main reasons for opposition in New England to the annexation of Texas. To restore it will, in the end, be the aim of the party men there. The thing, by a custom of contemplation, will become familiar to the desire of the public; and stimulated by party zeal, will, in the end, grow into a living and active idea.

Where will New England and the middle States look for relief? There can be none, except in submission or relieving John Bull of the care of his provinces. Canada has limits. The South and Southwest, comparatively have none. California, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and away down past the Isthmus of Darien into South America, lies fallow land illimitable, waiting for the republican ploughshare.

The eastern mail yesterday brought New York papers as late as the 16th.

We find nothing in them of note. From Washington it is equally barren, baring what is in the following paragraph. "Gentlemen from Washington state with confidence that the Hon. James Buchanan has resigned the Secretaryship of State, and that the President has selected Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, to fill his place. Differences of opinion as to the Oregon negotiation have induced this step on the part of Mr. Buchanan."

"This thing, after all, is not so very unreasonable. Our readers recollect the recent rumor that Mr. Buchanan was negotiating with the British Minister for the 49th parallel, as the basis of the Oregon treaty. The rumor was mentioned simultaneously in several respectable journals. The official paper denied it in such a sort as rather to confirm the idea that propositions of the kind had been made by England, and were entertained by the Secretary of State.

Admit this much, and it is very probable that there have been dissensions in the cabinet. Mr. Polk has declared that our title to Oregon is indisputable. How then can he be a party to a treaty yielding up a great portion of that territory? Or how retain Mr. Buchanan as his chief Minister, if he hold the opinion that the 49th parallel is the just boundary?

Mobile Herald.

We would say to the Natchez Free Trader, that we understand fully the position Dr. Gwin occupied in regard to the Senatorial election of 1844: And as the editor of that paper seems to be in the confidence if not in the secrets of Dr. Gwin, he can tell him from us, that the day of double dealing and political management has passed. A politician will hereafter have to rise upon his own merits, and not by the traduction of others. Puffs in newspapers, are now not worth to the man they are intended to advance, the paper they are written upon; and whenever a politician seeks preferment by subsidizing the press, and courting the would be great men about villages and dividing his own party into factions, he will assuredly meet the fate of Dr. Gwin. The Dr. is now dispirited by the Whig party and not in very good odour with his own, and destined never to hold office again in Mississippi, until he has acquired a popularity with the people and not newspaper editors.

Ripley Advertiser.

Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, is publishing a series of letters on American Slavery in the Carolina papers, addressing Thos. Clarkson, the great English Abolitionist who opened a correspondence with him. The letters are elegantly written, and furnish a triumphant vindication of the South against the silly vilification of fanatics on the subject of slavery. We hope they will be collected and published in a permanent form.
Vicks. Sentinel